

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

WARM CLOTHES.

THESE will all be spoiled before next cold weather unless properly taken care of.

NAPHTHALINE

Is the best thing to keep away Moths, &c., and prevent clothes smelling musty.

FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

On and after the 1st April, 1894, the Prices of our WINES and SPIRITS will be as follows:—

PORT.

(For Invalids and general Use.)

B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capule, 12.00
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capule, 16.20
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capule (Old Bottled), 20.40

Port after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These wines are too well known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

SHERRY.

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capule, 10.80
C Marzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capule, 12.00
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capule, 12.00
D Very Superior Old Dry, choice Old Wine, White Seal Capule, 14.40
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capule (Old Bottled), 20.40

B, C, and C are excellent dinner wines for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after dinner wines of a very superior vintage. A are true Xeres wines.

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CLARET.

B St. Estephe, Red Capule, 6.50
C St. Julien, Red Capule, 9.00
D La Rose, Red Capule, 12.96
E Salnte Poy, 7.20
F Cossac, 9.60
G Chateau d'Anglade, 13.20
H Chateau Haut Lion, 18.60
I Chateau Mouton, 21.00

Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the vine of the grape, and are not artificially made from molasses and currants, as is generally the case with cheap wines.

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HOCK.

Nierstein, 12.00
Rudesheimer, 21.00
Hockheimer, 24.00

BURGUNDY.

Cabilla, white wine, 15.00
Meursault, superior white wine, 18.00
Volnay, very superior red wine, 22.00

MADEIRA AND CHAMPAGNE.

Full particulars of the various Brands on application.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capule, 14.40
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capule, 16.20
C Very Old Cognac, 20.40
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Cognac, 1872 Year, Red Capule, 36.00
E Finest Very Old Cognac, 1862 Year, 48.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

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WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capule, 10.80
B Watson's Glenorchy Blend, Blue Capule with Name and Trade Mark, 10.80
C Watson's Aboulay-Glenorchy, Red Capule with Name and Trade Mark, 12.00
D Watson's Finest Scotch Blend, White Capule, 14.40
E Watson's Very Old Scotch Whisky, Gold Capule, 15.00
F Daniel Crawford's Finest Very Old Scotch Whisky, 14.40

Intimations.

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customers not to be deterred by the lowness of price from trying them all. For a soda-whisky, Thorne's Blend and Watson's Glenorchy are equal to any. Aboulay-Glenorchy is a very old Pure Whisky (Smoky) that could not be replaced in stock at the price. D and E are too well known to need comment.

AMERICAN—
A John Jameson's Old, Green Capule, 12.00
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capule, 15.00
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capule, 18.00

All these are very fine and old. C has been stocked in Hongkong for over 20 years, there being little sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.

AMERICAN—
Genuine Bourbon Whisky, Fine Old, Red Capule, with our Name and Trade Mark, 15.00
Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capule, 7.20
B Fine Old Uswetted, White Capule, 7.20
R U M.
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capule, 15.00
Good Goodward Island, 8.00
Good Goodward Island, 25.00 per Gallon.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates. We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine, Maraschino, Curacao, Herring's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Siegen's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1894.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, at Muntley, Plymouth, South Devon, the wife of CHANTREY HENCHALD, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1894.

THE CONSTITUTION OF HONG KONG.

The anomalies of the system under which this Colony is governed have formed a constant grievance for many years past, and the question has been thrashed out over and over again, without the slightest effect on the persons who have power to provide remedies. Supreme power is vested nominally in the Throne, actually in the Colonial Office, Downing Street; executive power is delegated by the Secretary of State to members of the Civil Service, who as a rule obtain their appointments primarily by that long-explored fraud, competitive examination. These gentlemen on leaving school embark on a life of long voyages from one end of the earth to another, on the cheap, with brief stays at way-points where they help casually to pass a little of their time in various kinds of Government offices. Thus, they are heavily handicapped from the start as regards acquiring knowledge and experience of governing in general, or of local politics in particular. To set-off these natural aids to misgovernment, the home authorities have established the principle of having unofficial members attached to Crown Colony Legislatures, to advise and assist these will-o'-the-wisp birds of passage, but not to have any power, since that must remain with the Secretary of State and can only be transmitted through his subordinate officers, the *gentlemen*. In theory this is not a very unreasonable system, but it leaves openings for abuses which in practice develop very serious dimensions; and the result has been that every Crown Colony in the British Empire has kicked, except three—Ceylon, Singapore, and Hongkong. All the rest—Mauritius, Malta, Cyprus, British Honduras, and others—have succeeded more or less in asserting the good old Anglo-Saxon claim that "taxation demands representation," that they who pay shall spend.

It is not the time now to repeat all the arguments in support of this doctrine. As well reopen the discussion of the Pope's right to govern England, or fight anew the struggles of *Magna Charta* and *Habeas Corpus*. It is no matter of question, it is an established principle. Civilized Government is nothing but a trust held by officers for the community; and the community is supreme, not the servants. In the case of Crown Colonies, the contention has always been that the trust was held as from the people of the United Kingdom, not as from the people of the Colonies, and that the colonials had no claim to power over the servants of the home country; but that doctrine, however equitably applicable in the incipient stages of distant settlements, is now undeniably obsolete, and the instances already quoted (Cyprus, etc.) constitute a decided repudiation of this "dead-letter" law. It is not necessary to recapitulate reasons *pro* or *con*. The ancient notion that military or imperial considerations forbid the enfranchisement of the Colony, the outcry about alien predominance in the *rataplays*, the idle plea that we are well enough governed already—all these have been disposed of long ago; all were overruled in the other Crown Colonies, with perfectly satisfactory results. What we want is to administer

our own affairs in our own way, without touching Imperial policy in the least, and the Secretary of State can continue to supervise and retain his power of veto. Aliens ought to have representatives, though not necessarily a majority—we have already one Chinese on the Council and two on the Sanitary Board. As to how a revised constitution would "pan out," we feel certain it would work infinitely better than the present one; anyhow its results could not be worse, for worse there never was in all this wicked, weary, discontented world.

Incidentally it may be worthy of note that two of the present unofficial members of the Council, the only two who do not profess to be elected in any shape or form, have demonstrated their unrepresentativeness by not signing the present petition to the House of Commons in favour of a reformed constitution, which has the eager support of fully nine out of every ten residents and ratepayers. There is no need to mention names—such facts are sure to be sufficiently well known in a small community like Hongkong; but of these two, one is the most notorious toady and servile toady-hunter that ever played up to his official patrons, while the other is under a heavy cloud cast over him publicly by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and never yet dispated, an imputation which cannot but nullify his every public act and declaration. In making these remarks we are not actuated by the feeling that the two mentioned are opposed to us on the present question; facts are facts, and these were never lost from view even when (as in the recent discussion on official salaries as affected by the silver question) the Member for JARDINE'S and the Member for OPLUM were with us. This constitutes practically the only opposition to the cause of enfranchisement in Hongkong; and we are pleased to learn that the pair do not carry a dozen men with them, so that for all they can do the movement is bound to succeed.

MACKINTOSH VERSUS KESWICK.

At the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce held on the 8th April, 1894, the Chairman, Mr. E. MACKINTOSH, local head of the firm of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, made some very pointed references to the (then) newly elected local head of JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO. It was pretty openly hinted at the time that Mr. KESWICK was largely interested in stock speculations and that fact was thought by many to have directly influenced his action in the Legislature. What Mr. MACKINTOSH said was—

This proposal was fully discussed at a large meeting of members of this Chamber, specially convened. The result showed a strong majority in favour of the proposed Bill, yet the Government declined to accept the principle of those whose practical knowledge should have been a sufficient guide to them. They passed the measure which, I have no hesitation in saying, for the purpose for which it was intended, has no parallel in the United Kingdom or its Colonies. Now, what is the result of this legislation by the light of the present day? What most of us, I imagine, suspected. The legislation did not emanate from any real desire to curb gambling, but was actually the result of a combination of one powerful clique against another, both deeply interested in share traffic, one trying to "corner" the other. I don't want to touch old scores; those who suffer know their own losses, and any attempt of my part to expose them to public gaze would be unbecomingly. I only deeply regret that the *interregnum* Government then in office had not looked farther ahead.

When this speech was delivered, Mr. KESWICK was away, seriously ill, suffering from insomnia, or from the effects of a bad "corner," or from some cause or other. Since then, at last year's meeting of the Chamber, slight reference was made to the matter by Mr. BELL-IRVING, Mr. KESWICK's *alter ego*, but nothing of any importance has ever been said yet, one way or the other; the two principals, "Ewo" and "Talkoo" *tapas*, have never referred to the subject, nor have they met in public. But they must at the annual general meeting of the Chamber next Friday, and that is why we reprint this little reminder.

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The debate on the French Budget was not productive of much discussion. The Triple Alliance was referred to as being really defensive and pacific, as it is the wish of European sovereigns to exclude all danger of war, and there is nothing in the Alliance to prevent France and Italy being on a perfectly friendly footing.

CLOSING OF THE BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.
The Bimetallist Conference has finished its labours. Before closing it was decided that the utmost should be done to secure the adherence of probable candidates at the coming election to the principles of bimetalism.

LOQUACITY VITI PROGRESS.
Lord Rosbery, speaking at Manchester, stated that he was not tired of pausing several measures which will be submitted during the present session, mainly owing to his dread of excessive speeches.

SHANGHAI RACES.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)
Stewards:—A. McLeod, Esq., J. H. Trip, Esq., J. S. Farnes, Esq., C. J. Dodgson, Esq., J. A. Pond, Esq., J. G. D. Bingle, Esq., and J. J. Matland, Esq.
Clerk of the Course:—E. H. Gore-Booth, Esq.
Secretary:—Baron De laun, Esq.
OFF DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 5.
Having no programme of the day's races at Shanghai to-day, we are unable to give fuller results of the different events.
SWEEPSTAKE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. McKim's *Black Phalarope*..... 1
Mr. Macdonald's *Phalarope*..... 2
Mr. Macdonald's *Phalarope*..... 3
11 ponies started. Time, 51½ secs.

The "EROS" CUP.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Jnan's gr. Trotter,..... 11
Mr. Togg's gr. Trotter,..... 12
Mr. Dennis's gr. Trotter,..... 6
10 started. Time, 1 min. 31½ secs.
The "SANS PARE IL" CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Farnon's sk. Dole,..... 1
Mr. August's don Phalarope,..... 2
Mr. Breg's cr. Teutonic,..... 3
8 started. Time, 2 mins. 44 secs.

MAPOO'S RACE.—Distance One Round the course.
Pondland,..... 1
Hhensollern,..... 2
Austineer,..... 3
Time 2 mins. 38½ secs.

CHAMPAGNE CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. Kennel's vo. Blue Peter,..... 1
Mr. Oswald's br. Ravelston,..... 2
Mr. Manton's don Barle que,..... 3
6 started. Time, 2 mins. 17½ secs.

The "BIG SWEEP CUP"—1½ miles.
Mr. Farnon's cr. Phalarope,..... 1
Mr. Hugh Owen's cr. Freedom,..... 2
Mr. Breg's cr. Teutonic,..... 3
3 started. Time, 3 mins. 15½ secs.

THE CELESTIAL STEEPCHASE.—Once round.
Bimetallist,..... 1
President,..... 2
Fid Yuen,..... 3
7 started.

MAPOO'S CHAMPIONS. Once round.
Dunoon,..... 1
Black Bird,..... 2
Silver Star,..... 3
Six started. Time 2 15½

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The British gunboat *Flores* arrived at Shanghai from Chinkiang on the 29th ult.

For injecting morphine into the arm of a coolie a Chinese hawker was today sent into retirement for six weeks, by order of Mr. Woodhouse, who presided at the Magistrate.

The manager of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company courteously informs us that the Hongkong-Labuan cable was completed yesterday, and that the line is now open for traffic.

It is reported in the North that in accordance with instructions received by the Viceroy Chang Shih-tung from the Tsung-li Yamen, he is having the Imperial Edict of 1891 in favour of missionaries re-posted throughout his government.

Mr. BERRY, the manager of the Raub Mine, arrived in Singapore on the 26th ult., bringing with him 670 ounces of gold. He reports everything to be in satisfactory working order at the mine, and intended returning there to-day.

THERE was flying at the foremast-head of the *Lightning* to-day a large silk banner which had been presented to Captain Sandberg by a number of the relatives of a Chinese passenger whose body he had found in Hongkong recently, instead of burying it at sea.

A NAVAL correspondent writes:—The British *Land Rover* will shortly relieve the *Land Rover* on the China Station. The *Land Rover* will return to England for extensive overhaul and refit, after which she will be sent to relieve one of the cruisers on the Pacific Station.

The attention of our sporting readers is directed to the advice appearing in another part of this issue, regarding the sale by public auction of the two "crack" race ponies, *Dare Devil* and *Firefly* at Shanghai on the 8th inst. They have both proved themselves exceptionally fast, and are thorough race ponies.

WITH reference to recent cases of litigation between prize-fighters in America, the *Chicago Herald* is of the opinion that when they begin to appear in the law to settle their differences, instead of settling matters with upper-cut, swings and straight punches, there is hope for the complete regeneration of the pugilistic fraternity. It is evident that the *Herald* man has never been in Hongkong.

CHINESE immigrants continue to pour into Peking, and according to the *Shen Kung Pao*, the Chinese are steadily disappearing. The steamer *Shen Kung*, which arrived at Peking the other day from Singapore, took no less than 220 of the former, whilst every steamer of the B. I. Co. leaving Peking takes away some two or three hundred more Indian labourers than the incoming steamer will bring from the Comorand coast.

MR. THOMAS, proprietor of the "Grill Room" in Queen's Road Central, celebrated the anniversary of opening to-day by a gorgeous fete, such as one seldom sees in this part of the world. In the one year of its existence this establishment has already made itself known all over the Far East. As a matter of fact, Thomas' every-day fete is of a class that is rarely equalled and never surpassed, but to-day was a simple scorcher. Besides, the old man's beaming smile is a treat in itself.

UNDER the heading "An alleged murder dramatically discovered," the *Shen Kung Pao* of the 27th ult. has the following:—About three months ago an old King, living near the 5th mile-stone on the Bedok-road, disappeared suddenly and was not afterwards seen, although the police made active search in the matter. A few days ago two King men were quarrelling while in an intoxicated condition, and the substance of what they said was overheard. It is alleged that they were blaming each other for committing a murder, and that they had not received the money they expected out of the affair. They further admitted, while enraged, it is said, that they had flung the body of their victim into a swamp off the Bedok-road. The police at once instituted enquiries on the report of the two King's statements, and a search being made the skeleton of a man was found in a swamp near the 5th mile-stone on the Bedok-road. Both men, suspected from their alleged statements, have been arrested and charged with murder.

OWING to an epidemic called "Black fever," apparently of choleric form having broken out in Canton, the Chinese religious authorities have decreed a fast "New Year" celebration, which began yesterday, both in Hongkong and Canton, to appease the Josses. The soulless corporation that runs the river steamer have adopted the more practical course of absolutely prohibiting all coolie traffic on their boats. A correspondent writes:—For several days past, the city of Canton has been given up almost wholly to the exercise of Joss plights of every description, compared to which the *Man Ho* New Festival in Hongkong a few weeks past pales into insignificance. The object is, I understand, to drive away the evil spirits now hovering in great numbers and about this meeting city and to propitiate Joss for the stragglers of the old and condition of the people who are suffering from some mysterious disease which has held the place in epidemic form for a month or more. Even the Viceroy is to-day taking part in the ceremonies and has gone to pray for the welfare of his people. Similar celebrations are also ordered for Hongkong. May their methods prove efficacious!

We note by an entry in a shipping list that the Danish brigantine *Jess Kohl*, 248 tons, left Penambuco on the 20th January bound for Macao.

A JAPANESE named Akawa Yakiyoshi, who went to Canada ten years ago, has just returned to his native land, after making such progress in the fishing business that now, at the age of 29, he is the employer of over 300 men.

THE following sailing vessels are on voyage to Far Eastern ports with cargoes of American kerosene oil:—The *A. G. Robs. Herat, Kistina, L. Schep*, and the full-rigged ship *Tacoma* are bound for Hongkong, while the *Androsa, Bidston Hill, Brynhilde, Indiana, Lauriston, Roanoke* and British barque *Silberhorn* are on their way to Shanghai.

A PRIVATE letter received from Shanghai and dated Hankow 26th April says:—The freshet in the Han is still strong, and telegrams from native sources state that the river has risen 20 feet at a place called Lao-hoku, which means another freshet here on the 2nd or 3rd ult. The natives have recovered over 400 bodies, and report says over 1,000 have been drowned.

A FILIPINAT Bangkok paper takes liberties with the *draftsman* in the following strain:—The *Vipera* returned here yesterday (25th ult.) from her cruise outside. She had evidently been taking severe exercise, as she was very red in the face—that is to say farmed. Also it took her most of the morning to anchor. About 3 p.m., for some unknown reason, she raised her anchors again, and steamed down the river.

THE name of the Chinese clerk who was yesterday committed by Mr. Hastings for trial at the Poon Sessions for "uttering a forged document" is Poon Long, an employee of Messrs. Arthur & Co., not Wong Yew as stated in our last issue. Wong Yew, a clerk employed in the office of the Crown Solicitor, who is charged with forging the document in question, was before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, and after some evidence had been led the case was adjourned till Monday afternoon.

A NORTHERN native paper states that the Ningchow tea has all been gathered, although there has been rain, and the leaves have had to be dried by the wind, but at the time of writing the weather was fine and the tea business was improving. Information had also been received from Ningchow that the green tea leaves grown in the mountains were being sold from 65 to 95 cash per catty, and Sanman from 70 to 120 cash. The dried tea has been sold in the market from 220 to 230 cash per catty, and is far better than that of last year. If the weather continues fine for a few days, the first and second lots of tea will be remarkably good.

GEORGE CRICHTON MILN, who left the pulpit to preach Shakespeare from the stage, is now very much to the fore in London. George is a man of great ability and endless resource, but when he undertook to pioneer a big Shakespearean company through the deserts (from a financial point of view) of the Far East, he saddled himself with a burden that might well have appalled a Caesar and an Alexander rolled into one. The last number of the *Sporting and Dramatic News* has an article from his facile goose-quill, and judging from it Miln is as busy as ever. Geo. C. made many friends while in the East, some of whom remember him kindly while others do it the other way.

On all that a number of the *Mite* of "Cloudlands" have decided upon forming a Club in those ethereal regions, and that while the residence of a well-known philanthropic citizen has been rented for the purpose at the moderate figure of \$500 per annum. This, however, may or may not be true, for we have a recollection of hearing the same place offered for \$40 only a short time since. That a club in "Cloudlands" is an absolute necessity there is no doubt whatever, and it is little short of a shame that residents have not had their wants and conveniences catered to before. To expect these patricians to patronize such places as the Mount Austin and Peak Hotels, which arrive at Peking No, we must really send Mr. C. Vivian Ladd up to inoculate 'em, lest they be contaminated by having to use the same tram-cars as ordinary mortals.

If the patch-work artists of the Public Works Department would devote a little of their valuable time and talent to building, for a week or two, that portion of Graham Street which is paved with flagstones that have worn down as smooth as glass and are consequently a source of positive danger to pedestrians instead of practicing their "high art" on Shelley Street, which was in very fair order until they began picking holes in it, only to fill them up again with a substance something like concrete, they would really earn the encomiums of hundreds of people who daily use that much-neglected thoroughfare. The portion of Graham Street referred to is not even as easy to negotiate as the steep portion of "Bellinger Street," which is as dangerous and disreputable a piece of roadway as one could well tumble across, or rather upon in the colony, and that is saying a good deal.

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THE Spanish cruiser *Don Juan de Austria* arrived at Shanghai from Amoy on Sunday last.

THE Japan Bank has lately received counterfeited pieces, which when sent to the Mint for assay were found to contain only 33.5 per cent. of silver, the rest being made up of equal parts of copper and mercury. They are believed to be of foreign manufacture, and a strict search is being made.

In the appeal to the Privy Council by the Bank of China, etc., against Chief Justice Maughey's decision given at Shanghai some time since in favour of the American Trading Company, the N. C. *Daily News* learns that judgment has been given by the Privy Council fully sustaining Mr. Hannen's decision.

"Bon" Fitzsimmons, the middleweight champion of America, has agreed to fight "Joe" Choyinski, at catch weights, for \$5,000 a side and the largest purse. Fitzsimmons has also issued a challenge to fight any man in the world, barring Peter Jackson, whom he considers to be invincible in the prize ring. If this should meet the eye of "Professor" Benjamin F. Taylor, he is requested to apply, etc.

THE generally accepted theory of the cooking of meat relates to the application of heat, but Dr. Sawiczewsky has called attention to the fact that almost precisely the same chemical and physical changes can be accomplished by exposing animal flesh to extreme cold. Meat subjected to a degree of cold equal to 50 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer looks and tastes exactly like meat boiled in fresh water.

MR. CARMICHAEL, once well and variously known in Shanghai and Singapore, and who recently got entangled in a libel case in Cebu, is apparently, in a very tight hole. A recent telegram from the latter city says:—On the Carmichael Defamation Case being called on to-day at the Police Court, the accused did not answer to his name. Mr. Orr, attorney for the prosecution, said he had been informed by Mr. Carmichael's father-in-law, that accused left the night before for Chandernagore and did not intend to appear. Messrs. Gregory and Jones, who had stood sureties for Rs.50 each, were present. The Magistrate ordered that defendant's recognisance bond should be excheated, and also those of the sureties, and that a warrant of arrest should be issued at noon that day.

HAS it ever occurred to those who give scant attention to the American merchant navy how many industries are interested in its growth? When we turn to the maritime service of other countries, that of Great Britain for instance, the trade difficulties that are seen to draw profit and even life from the development of shipping are almost astounding in their number and greatness. The same thing would follow in America upon an increase of their shipping holdings. It may seem singular, and almost impossible to many people, but there is no other industry that develops and supports such a multitudinous amount of trades as that of shipping. It is not only in number or quality therefore, but also in the support and incentive that it gives to many trades that the development of the shipping trade in all parts of the world must be considered.

A NEW YORK writer asks: "Did you ever see a pretty woman carry a brimming bowl on her lower lip without spilling any of it? Miss Maude Adams, the actress, does it, and with such naive pety and charming innocence, and all that sort of thing, that, be you man or woman, you inwardly wish you could do it yourself, and at times you catch yourself trying to emulate her in the agreeable act. Miss Adams has her chin the least bit, puts it forward a little, and then the smile begins to ripple over the features and down to her chin. If a Roman soldier gave on the air of being too dominant, the hump is removed by making an incision, cutting the flesh away, and a steel burr, run by an electric motor, easily grinds down the hump. The skin, then trimmed to fit, sewn, and properly bound, soon heals. Cocaine again renders the operation a mere detail. In the same manner large mouths are transformed into dainty shapes by removing the surplus at the corners and sewing them up. The surgeon who is the authority for these statements says that the time will come when skin-grafting will be so easily managed that another countenance may be ordered like a new bonnet."

TRUS a scientific exchange:—"If Cleopatra were alive to-day the length of her nose would have little to do in determining her career. Noses, as other traits in the present advanced state of surgery, are merely determinants of features. If a pug-nose does not harmonize with the other features or a pensive disposition, it is easily changed by removing a wedge-shaped piece between the nostrils. This is done without pain as spraying the nose with cocaine. If a Roman nose gives on the air of being too dominant, the hump is removed by making an incision, cutting the flesh away, and a steel burr, run by an electric motor, easily grinds down the hump. The skin, then trimmed to fit, sewn, and properly bound, soon heals. Cocaine again renders the operation a mere detail. In the same manner large mouths are transformed into dainty shapes by removing the surplus at the corners and sewing them up. The surgeon who is the authority for these statements says that the time will come when skin-grafting will be so easily managed that another countenance may be ordered like a new bonnet."

A SPELLING LESSON.
There lived a man in Mexico,
Who all his life did battle
To rightly spell such easy words
As Nabulacatl.

He wrote the names of all the towns,
It took of ink a bottle,
But could not spell Tenochtitlan
Nor plain Tlacateotl.

He went to spelling-school each day,
And, though a man of melle,
He could not conquer Topiltlan
Nor Huijilopochtli.

He dwelt some time in Yucatan,
And there, at Tzompantli,
He learned to spell one little word,
It was Zihonolpili.

GOLD leaf, when beaten into a sheet of the thickness of but 1/250,000th of an inch, appears to be of a beautiful green when held up to the light. Such sheets are really semi-transparent.

The villa of the Japanese War Minister, Count Oyama, at Sendagaya, near Tokyo, was broken into a few days ago, and about \$10,000 worth of gold rings, bracelets, pistols, and other things stolen.

The Mission steam-ship *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels holding code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

MAX O'REILLY says that when the French peasant goes to service he pays a visit to the village bar, every month when she gets her wages an English or American servant girl gets a new hat and is photographed in it.

The *Japan Gazette* says that rich gold ores have been found at Yamaguchi and Hachidori, in Fukuoka-ken. An application has been made for a mining lot of 101,840 taels at Yamaguchi and of 98,223 taels at Hachidori.

Had been to Chicago—Teacher (is a physiology lesson)—The next process in digestion is called chymification. During this the food is turned around and around in the stomach. Tommy Truffles—Please, sir! Is that what they call the *dance du ventre*?

It is well known that Queen Victoria is an excellent pianist, with a remarkably correct ear. The late actress Bloomfield, in her Reminiscences, relates how on one occasion the Queen asked her to sing, and the while playing and singing, sang one of Gilda's famous songs, but omitted the tremor at the end. The Queen's quick ear immediately detected the omission, and, smilingly, her Majesty said to Lady Normanby, the singer's sister, "Does not your sister shake, Lady Normanby?" To which that lady promptly replied: "Oh, yes, madam, she is shaking all over."

Analysis of the value of ball bearings in the reduction of friction, an American paper reports that a street car, which was equipped with the latest inventions in ball bearings, was drawn a distance of several hundred feet by one man tugging gently at three strands of ordinary sewing-thread attached to the car. Perhaps a more interesting experiment was that of a carriage manufacturer in the West, who put another style of ball bearings upon the wheels of a large coach to which four horses were ordinarily hitched. Then he took a trained dog and harnessed and hitched him to the pole of the dog drew a huge coach easily around the yard!

If the Japanese politicians and native press are well informed (says the *Gazette*) Treaty Revision is high at hand. They assert with wonderful unanimity that Great Britain has practically assented, and that in a few months at the farthest the British citizens in Japan will find themselves bound hand and foot and cast into the furnace of Japanese jurisdiction. The substance of Consular control will be battered for the shadow of residence in the interior. Yet no one wants residence in the interior. There is no greater trade to be done there, and more permission to roam at will is valued. For unless we are of the Snodgrass temperament and are irritated by passports, we can already go where we please. If the rumours be true, we shall look for a general exodus, and the measure which is to extend trade will in reality suppress it.

Thus a writer in *Temple Bar* on taxation in Great Britain—Birth is taxed, marriage is taxed, death is taxed. Commodities are taxed, manufactures are taxed, trades are taxed, houses are taxed, incomes are taxed. We are taxed for our butter if we are prosperous enough to keep one. We are taxed for our footman, groom or gardener. The carriage we keep is taxed, the cab we hire is taxed, the railway train we travel by is taxed. The house dog is taxed, and so also is the hereditary device on our coat of arms. All these, and there are but a few of the taxes that exist, are mostly Imperial taxes, for the purpose of government—some of them, however, are assigned to the County Councils. There are also local taxes which are not local taxes, for the poor, county council, police, vestry, street-lighting, paving, watering, etc., sewers, school board and vestry, householders, lodgers, married or single men, women and children, are all taxed in some form or other, for taxation is devised to reach every one.

Two Russians engineers, Novitski and Pokrshchewskiz, are, observes a London contemporary, said to be in treaty with the English Admiralty for raising the line-of-battle ship *Victoria*, which was sunk off the coast of Australia on June 22nd, 1891. The engineers tested their contemplated method last August by raising a sunken boat in the Weichsel, near Warsaw. The boat lay at a depth of nine metres (thirty feet) and the engineers sent down divers with two waterproof balloons, which were fastened to the sides of the boat, and then inflated with air. The success of the experiment prompted them to the more ambitious enterprise of raising the *Victoria*. Her displacement is 10,470 tons, and she is proposed to raise her by means of ten balloons, each with a cubic content of 100,000 cubic metres of air. The prime difficulty of the undertaking lies in the fact that the *Victoria* lies at a depth of 138 metres, which gives a calculated pressure of fourteen atmospheres. This difficulty it is proposed to overcome by means of a diving-chamber sufficiently strong to support the pressure, and so contrived that the divers will be able to attach the balloons to the wreck without leaving the chamber. There is nothing new in the proposal, the submarine engineer, Wilhelm Bauer, in 1853, by means of balloons, raised the *Amphib*, which had gone down in the Rode Sea in 1861.

MANY people believe, says the *N. Y. Maritime Rights*, that lawyers make the best legislators. This belief is probably based upon the idea that the training of a lawyer fits him specially for legislative work, that he needs only to be interested as to what his constituents want, in the same way that he receives instructions from clients, in order to make out a better showing than the principals could. The theory is entirely wrong in that there is no similarity between a legislative body and a court of law. Lawyers should be able to speak better and to draw up a bill better than other men, but beyond that they possess no more advantages over any other man as a legislator. In fact their calling makes them in many cases less suited for the position. Their knowledge upon special subjects is limited entirely to their instructions and must be superficial. It is for that reason a Congress composed largely of lawyers is not well fitted to legislate upon matters of general finance. It is for that reason so little legislation beneficial to American shipping has been passed. It is not to be expected that a lot of lawyers can discuss or legislate upon the intricate questions relating to shipping as well as or satisfactorily as ship-owners, shipbuilders, or merchants. It is here that one great mistake has been made with regard to our shipping affairs, that no men really representative of these interests have been sent to Congress. Too much lawyer has brought about too much bad law.

"FRANCILLON."

There was a moderate attendance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, when the dramatized version of *Dumas' "Francillon"* was put on the boards. There is no account of the play, and this is a pity, for the play certainly does seem to suit the public taste to an incomprehensible extent. Structurally the play is a perfect ideal, for it consists of a simple and effective plot, supporting dialogue of unusual brilliancy; but it is a contradictory sort of brilliancy, for while the dramatic passages rise to magnificent heights, they are always instantly plunged in the deepest bathos by cold-blooded specimens of that *Musi cynicism* which has become the dry-rot of the French nation, killing all that is vigorous and best worth preserving. The story turns on the jealousy of a wife, who secretly follows her husband to the scenes of his revelry supposed to be the monopoly of bachelorhood; she watches him go into a private-room at the Maison d'Or with a fashionable beauty of doubtful reputation, and she in revenge at once "takes on" the first male creature available, goes into the adjoining private room, and follows her husband's programme as far as she can ascertain it. That is just the point—as to how far the thing goes. Next day she tells her husband all about it, and in a succession of highly sensational scenes of really thrilling vigour she denounces him and his code of morality, which she declares may be unfathomable without any of the above that would fall on a disloyal wife. Finally it turns out that, after all her recapture with the other man was an innocent affair, and stopped short of—well, it may as well be said outright—the act of adultery.

This extreme scene of *fin de siècle* drama appears to be favourably viewed by the public on the whole, so it is no use saying any more about it. But if we must have morbid hysteria, it seems we are also to have it diluted with burlesque, which effectively sours the cream of the sensationalism. Mrs. Potter, as the wronged wife, reached the very acme of tragic passion; but Mr. Bellew's flippant lines came in and made her ridiculous every line. That was the spirit of the author's conception, and it is carried out to perfection. It is a pity that such splendid acting should be thrown away on such a farce.

The other parts in the piece are little more than lay-figures; but all the actors, particularly Mrs. Crofton, Miss Booth, and Mr. Smart, contrived to display considerable talent, far above the average to which Eastern players are accustomed. They should, however, remember that if French names are not to be pronounced in an Anglicized form the "h" should never be aspirated.

To-night Zola's "Therese Raquin" will be given, and on Monday "In Society." The company will go to Canton on Tuesday, and return on Thursday, when Mrs. Potter impersonates *Camille* in the City Hall Theatre, followed by a farewell performance of "She Stoops to Conquer" next Saturday. The Company purport to leave for the north immediately afterwards.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AT POKFULAM.

On the 31st March last, an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle owned by the Hongkong Dairy Farm Company, Limited, was reported in the *Telegraph*, and since then our statements have been fully answered as they have been appreciated by the general public, in whose interest the true state of affairs at the Company's Pokfulam establishment was exposed. For a time it was thought that the disease had been thoroughly stamped out, but from more recent outbreaks it is manifest that such was not the case despite the vigorous action taken by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. Only four days ago, two of the Dairy Farm Company's cows developed unmistakable symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia and are now in a very bad condition. However, since these cases were reported no others have occurred either at Pokfulam or in any other part of the Colony. And this more or less reassuring to learn from reliable sources that not only has the disease disappeared from the Chinese dairies, but that the Chinese dairymen, including the Dairy Farm Company's protégé Cheong Kee, who recently removed their cattle to the mainland of China, because they feared the energetic Government "Vet" would cause them to be killed, will not be allowed to re-impose their cattle until they have obtained permission from the Sanitary Board to do so, and then none will be landed until they have been inspected by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. This it would appear is the first practical step taken in the direction of establishing a quarantine station for dairy cattle in the colony, in which all newly imported cattle, including those of the Dairy Farm Company, will have to be detained until they are declared "passed" by the responsible authorities—a reform sadly needed, and one that should have been *un fait accompli* many years ago.

While on the subject of the fresh outbreak of disease at Pokfulam it should be stated that the report current that the Dairy Farm Company's cattle are alone under scientific supervision is a false statement. The fact is that all the dairy cattle in the colony are under the close surveillance of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, who pays periodical visits to European and Chinese dairies alike, and has the power to order the destruction of any cattle that are, in his opinion, a source of danger to healthy stock. The Colonial "Vet," too, has men under him who pay "surprise visits" to dairies and otherwise keep an eye on local dairymen without distinction, for they are especially, and very rightly, enjoined, we believe, to do their duty and fear no punishment. From these facts, it would seem clear that the Dairy Farm is not especially favoured, and that it is neither more nor less under special supervision than are the other dairies in Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS' ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The most charitable course is to say nothing when you cannot say pleasant things, and we had intended to let the volunteers alone; but a military correspondent writes pointing out numerous inaccuracies in the *China Mail's* report, published in Thursday's issue of that practically moribund sheet, of the annual inspection of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, which took place on the 2nd instant. In the course of his remarks our correspondent states—"It was the Senior Subaltern who brought the Field Battery into action, and not Lieut. Denison as stated in the *Mail*. As the Maxim gun can only be fired with ball ammunition, owing to there not being sufficient recoil to work the atomizer gear when the Maxim gun came into action, and (in default of blank ammunition) used, through the default of blank ammunition, was used for firing of blank cartridges are not used in the course of Maxim drill. The 'obstinate mule' referred to by our esteemed contemporary was Colonel MacDonald's mule, a scraggy half-starved brute that evidently wanted to get home and have a feast of his stall-litter. The *Mail*, with its accustomed caution, does not mention the name of the officer mounted on the 'obstinate

mule," possibly fearing to offend." He also refers to the silly, child-like snivelling of the *Mail* man about the H. K. V. A. uniform, relative to which he says, "The heavy cumbersome-looking and totally unsuitable uniform might well be discarded." With a uniform such as the Maxim gun wear, drill may be carried on at all seasons; and it seems folly to waste the Colony's money on four suits per man when one or two of the Maxim pattern would manifestly be more useful and uniform. Idle fads as to assimilating the uniform to that of the regulars ought not to apply to one branch more than the other. Can it be that, as the 7-pdr. would be utterly useless against the ship and boat guns of to-day, this dowsy blue-and-red is retained to enable the Field Battery men, when outclassed and annihilated by the (like) warriors taking their rest?" And our correspondent pertinently asks—"What about Volunteer officers who have had to spend upwards of \$500 on their kit?" and he adds "the R.A. uniform is a well known one and carries with it a distinctive mark, so as Auxiliary Volunteers it is only reasonable that we should wear the same sort of uniform as our *confederates* do at home. It is clear that the *Crawling Snail's* correspondent has had but little time to spend much on his kit, or maybe he is too confidently mean to do so."

The rest of the *Mail's* correspondence on this subject is set down as "R. O. T.," which it doubtless is.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

PARIS, April 6th.

The ball-room of the British Embassy was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) read for the benefit of the American and English schools. He read several selections from his writings, which were highly appreciated by his audience.

WASHINGTON, April 6th.

Representative Sampson of Kansas is preparing a joint resolution proposing the co-operation of the United States and Canada in building canals connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

Over 150 Democratic members of the House to-day made a request of Chairman Holman of the Democratic Caucus Committee for a caucus on the State bank question next Thursday.

The following nominations have been sent to the Senate: Lydigas R. Woodward of California, to be Commissioner in and for the district of Alaska, to reside at Oonahaska.

Discouraging reports come from the Consular agent at Castellamare Italy, as to the enormous wine crop. The grape crop is so abundant in many districts that there are no barrels and demijohns sufficient to hold the juice, and the distilleries are filled with wine. The great French wine crop, by reducing the market in that country for Italian wines, will compel large exports to other countries.

NEW YORK, April 6th.

Angelo Delnoce, indicted for counterfeiting, at his place at Staten Island, a large issue of bank notes of the Argentine Republic, has been convicted of the crime. Delnoce was a long time the leading officer in the Argentine Mint, and when he left he took a quantity of plates and machinery for making paper money. When arrested on September 2nd last, a number of plates, presses, machinery and \$500,000 in counterfeit notes were found in his house. His wife was also arrested, but was subsequently discharged because of lack of evidence.

The *Harald's* Buenos Ayres dispatch says: The *Harald's* correspondent at Desterro, the seat of the Brazilian rebel's Provisional Government, sends word that Admiral Mello arrived there yesterday from Paranaqua. There are now in that port the rebel war-ships *Republika*, *Aquidaban*, *Urano*, *Ephraim* and the *Meteor*, together with three torpedo boats and two steam transports. These carry in all about 4,000 fighting men, and the entire fleet sailed from there to-day to meet President Peixoto's fleet and give it battle.

Admiral Mello will command his squadron in person. President Peixoto's fleet was reported to have started south from Rio Janeiro several days ago.

News has been received here from the *Harald's* correspondent in Pernambuco, that the newly elected Legislature of the State has refused to convene until President Peixoto suspends the state of siege now existing there. The majority of its members have signed a published protest against the arbitrary acts of the local military Governor.

A letter from the *Harald's* correspondent in Maranhao says that Admiral Gonzales is there now in quest of marines for President Peixoto's fleet, and is impressing employes of the coasting and Orinoco river merchant vessels into the service.

CONNELLSVILLE, April 6th.

Everything is quiet in the coke region. Further trouble may occur, but the operators claim the backbone of the strike is broken. A number of plants are now operating. The strike does not think the state is broken, and are recovering from the confusion caused by the arrest of their leaders. The strikers say that when fully recovered the strike will be resumed with vigour.

ROME, April 6th.

One hundred and fifteen thousand Spanish pilgrims are expected in Rome, and the Pope has decided that the services in connection with the beatifying of Juan de Ayala Diego Dias shall be held at St. Peter's, which has not been the scene of a similar ceremony since 1870. The Pope, on April 18th, will give audience to the pilgrims in the Basilica.

The Consistory for the recanoning of the Bishops' names for the creation of Cardinals is to be held on June 18th. The Public Consistory at which the new Cardinals will receive their hats, will be held on June 21st.

VENICE, April 6th.

Extensive preparations are being made to celebrate the meeting here of King Humbert of Italy and Emperor William of Germany. The programme of festivities includes a grand illumination, a solé and a state banquet, at which eighty guests will be entertained. It is considered probable that King Humbert will next go to Venice and visit Queen Victoria.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6th.

A prominent lawyer of the city has an elephant on his hands, not the figurative article, but a real, live elephant. It came about this way. Davis' circus has been exhibiting in the lower portion of this city. Business has been bad, and the employer of this circus became in arrears. The people here to live, and the animals had to be fed, consequently money must be had. Davis, in his troubles, consulted the lawyer, who agreed to advance the necessary funds, taking the elephant as security. What is bothering the attorney just at present is what to do with the beast, as it is eating him out of house and home.

HOMERIDGE, Penn., April 6th.

The Homesteaders became excited over the speeches of Cozzy and Brown, and a number of recruits were obtained here. It is estimated 5,000 men camped over night in the ice-house.

Several members were discharged for quarrelling over a sack of tobacco.

ST. LOUIS, April 6th.

General Frye and his men were forced to leave the city. They have stopped outside the limits to await developments, as the railroad won't carry them. The men are practically without food.

LONDON, April 7th.

The *Englishman* prints to-day a copy of a letter received from the United States declaring the Washington Government was anxious to obtain information about the new war-ships now being built for the British Government. The United States Government so about it in such a quiet way it is difficult to detect them, says the *Englishman*. The letter tells how the Yarrow Ship-building Company refused information concerning the new boilers intended for the torpedo-destroyer *Hermes* to an American official, and how they went to work and within six weeks had the plans of everything the Yarrow Company had ever made. It is declared that Englishmen and Americans in England are supplying such information that even the lines of the English yacht designed to compete for America's Cup were in the hands of American designers before American shipbuilders began to build the American Cup defender. The *Englishman* says that it officially withholds a paragraph referring to the Chief Engineer of certain yards used for building modern war-ships, as it is not advisable to publish the statement.

The *Statist*, in sketching the history of the silver market since 1883, concludes that the recent fall in the price of silver was due to panic, and that recovery is inevitable if the Indian mines are re-opened, perhaps to 36. But the *Statist* adds the extent of this depends on whether India will resume buying on the usual scale.

NEW YORK, April 7th.

Mrs. Cornelia Francis Costa of this city, who died on Sunday, left a will providing that her estate of \$1,000,000 be devoted exclusively to the construction of a museum in Woodlawn Cemetery. The relatives will probably contest.

VENICE, April 7th.

Emperor William of Germany arrived on board the German war-ship *Van Moltke*. King Humbert went out to meet the Emperor, and remained in conversation twenty minutes. The usual salutes were exchanged.

BOSTON, April 7th.

The *Treveller* of this city, which has been an earnest advocate of the Nicaragua Canal, recently sent out letters to the Governors of various States and more prominent members of Congress asking them to support the value of the canal to this country, and whether or not the Government should construct and control the water-way. Answers have been received from thirty-one Governors and forty members of Congress, and were printed to-day.

The Governors of the Southern States, with one exception, either favour the Government building and owning the canal outright or extending aid to whatever corporation builds it.

MONTREVIDO, April 7th.

A correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul sends word that Admiral Mello's fleet, which sailed from Desterro yesterday to meet Peixoto's squadron, forced the law of Rio Grande in the afternoon. Soon the fleet was in front of the city, and the big guns of the *Aquidaban* and *Republika* were brought into action. The city of Rio Grande was bombarded, and was still under fire when the dispatch was sent. The forces which had been landed from the transports were sent ahead and will attack Porto Allegre.

General Tavares has resigned the command of the revolutionary forces in Rio Grande do Sul.

General Gunderino Saravia has been proclaimed chief of the revolutionary forces. A dispatch from Santos announced the defeat of President Peixoto's garrison near Santa Rosa. The revolutionary forces surprised the loyal troops and blew up the fort where they were quartered. The slaughter resulting was terrible. All of the loyal troops who escaped took refuge in Argentina.

Passengers from Paranaqua arriving on the steamer *Enriquez Barroso* confirm the report of the evacuation of Sao Paulo by Saravia.

The president Peixoto has captured Itarara. The passengers also bring news of the flight of Doria, the rebel Governor of Parana, from Curitiba and Mello's virtual abandonment of Paranaqua.

HANKOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Hankow, 31st April, 1894.

The cotton mills at Weichang are working night and day, keeping three thousand work-people busy. The officials are now preparing to build another mill. The land has been purchased, and is cleared for the purpose. The blowing propensities of the work-people are all men and boys—a great nuisance. The valuable machinery being disabled by the theft of some part, probably sold as scrap iron for a few cents. It was better at the Shanghai mills, where female labour was employed.

Hankow has been visited by Mr. J. G. Alexander, Hon. Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society. It is reported that his visit to the officials at Weichang was very satisfactory in its results. I am informed on excellent authority that Consens to Peixoto have memorialised the Throne, to prohibit the opium-users from competing in the examinations for degrees.

Telegrams from native officials at Sing-yang, some 300 miles up the Han, confirm the news that the river has risen considerably there, and we may expect another freshet here in a few days. At a place near Sing-yang the water rose unexpectedly more than twenty feet in one day. About 100 lives are reported to have been lost there, and the destruction to property is said to be very large.

It has been made to Sheng Tactai, we hear—probably by the Customs authorities here—that all telegraph stations on the Han should be instructed to give information as to the state of the river and eventual freshet, and sudden changes, so that people below can be warned in time. No doubt this suggestion will be acted upon, and we hope, prevent a repetition of such fearful calamities.—*Mercury*.

INTO HIS HAND!

Lean and mean was Dama. Dirty brass rings had corroded his ear-lobe, and elephantiasis had mangled one leg into monstrous contrast with the tenacity of his fellow. His age no man might guess, for your Dyak—putting on no seldom at 30, for the externals of 60—may yet be a white oldster when 60 comes in earnest. At all events, Dama had bristles in his head, and knew it; whereas with Bolla, the 30-year-old, the case was exactly reversed. This also Dama knew, which was why, since he couldn't sneer—because his face was a crystallized sneer—already—therefore turned now and then from his beetled brows to the squint contemplations. "Two rice-sowings ago I came to this Lappa, then white man wondrous wise, and many a time since then I asked of the white man who was here before me. 'Thou thinkest he is the dyak,' said he—'no! I am crocodile's belly with a man in it.'"

Bolla had been talking with one ear; now he opened both. "There might be something in this old banana-skin's jabber, after all!"

"Not of the drowned, my father?" he asked in bad Malay. "Yes, surely of the drowned was he! I do not all men say it?"

"Am not I a man, and say not I the other way? What became of him I know, and none but I!" And Dama bared to the gums his black triangular fangs.

Bolla sprang up and laid his iron hand on the Dyak's pipe-stem arm.

"Look here, you old villain! there's some infernal mischief in this, and you're at the bottom of it. Speak out, you ginning little devil! Own up, or I'll shake the bones out of your skinny old carcass!"

Unthinkingly he spoke in English, but Dama understood the angry eye and clenching hand.

"Mighty art thou, O white master! and Dama's strength is but smoke. Yet cannot thou not make him say one word unless it please him well. But please him now it doth; else had he not spoken at all. Therefore take off thy hand, and come with me; thou shalt see Mason, the white man!"

Bolla led the way to the arm and looked to his revolver.

"Ay! see-to thy fire-pipe! Thou wilt have use for it before this night is over!"

Under the meridian moon slept the great lake Kapat, without a sound upon the mighty mirror shining far away to where, in faint, mysterious shadows, the Batang-Lunar mountains rose against the refulgent sky. Slowly under Dama's weakly paddled-stroke, went the boat, with Bolla, grim and wondering, in the stern. Out amongst the earthquake-scattered islets, man-of-war-fringed, lay bare and there where deeper water and a steeper shore were told off by the broad-leaved alphas, stooping from the banks. At last an island worthy of the name, on which, above the tangled tropic growth, there reared itself a battlemented mass of black volcanic rock.

Alongside Dama brought the boat. "Now, 'white man,' he said, 'and follow me!'" And through the dew-drenched leafage Bolla scrambled, wondering more and more. Up and up—till in their way direct stood the sombre wall of rock. Along this Dama searched till, with his foot, he touched a partly-earth-sunk stone—a rough-angled slab of two feet square.

"This could I raise alone," he muttered, "when last I was in this place. But not so now!"

Bolla gripped the edge and turned the slab with ease. Beneath it, as he half-expected, was a hole, down into which Dama significantly pointed.

"Not first!"

"Ay! first!—I tell thee! It is thy strength from underneath that must raise the other slab!" "Curse that rat-trap sort of business, this!" the white man muttered as he scrambled down and found, eight feet or so below, a hole and a bottom. He struck a match and saw that from the narrow pit there opened inwards through the rock a horizontal passage three feet high. Ten feet or so through this he crept before it ended.

Above there now, within thy reach, there is another slab!" the Dyak said behind him. "Put that big shoulder of thine thereto!"

The white man heaved, threw back the stone, and stood, with head and shoulders out, amazed at a little, steep-walled amphitheatre, into which the moon shone full upon a striated quadruped figure, pedestal black and solitary in the centre. Upon this shape a huge and ghoul-like billy with glowing cancer eyes, and stretched along beside—the ghastly, glistering framework of a man! So weird the scene, beneath the magic light—the black, encircling walls—the pit ill moonlit floor—the sable, sculptured beast in the shadowy void—the gleaming rafters of the empty House of Life—that Bolla stood and gaped, ill! Dama, gripping hard his ankle, shrieked:

"What seest thou, white man? Go up! In the name of all thy gods, go up, I say!"

Bolla went up, and Dama followed, quaking but when the owl—for it was but an owl after all—flapped silently away, his tremors left him and he laughed.

"It is as I thought," he said, "changed in one thing only! Now, sit thee there, and I will tell thee much!"

But, Mason—where is he? Thou saidst I should see him!"

"Behold him!—he is *there!*" and Dama coolly changed his gold as he pointed to the monstrous bones. "But sit, I say, and I will tell thee all!"

"This white man, Mason, as thou mayst have heard, was one of those who say the peoples of the Dyaks are of Ind blood; and much he talked, and many reasons gave, to prove it. For that, I know not; but this do I know—my father's father, who in secret knew of this temple of the Bull whose name is Brahma, my father gave the message thus passed on for several hundreds of years—how that, when at this black bull's foot a white man's head should all, our race should pass again into that land beyond the sunset whence came our fathers."

On Bolla's darkness came a gleam. His eyes began to burn; his hand stole half-way to his belt. And Dama, watching all the while, saw, but made no sign.

"I told the white man of this place—the Rock, the Temple, and the Bull; and rest thereafter gave he me little till I should bring him hither. The bull, he said, was surely Ind-wild, like others he had seen amongst the Dyaks of the North—'Well—we came!'"

Bolla's hand dropped lightly on his pistol-belt, lingered a moment, then went back to his beard; and yet again Dama, sideways watching, saw and smiled.

"We came! and, as he stooped before the feet of Brahma."

Fell and firm came this time the white man's grasp upon his pistol—"You killed him!"

"I killed"—the pistol-crack scared whooping into air the owl that had again by this time settled on the statue of the bull.

"Thou hast in this but worked my will, O white man, wondrous wise! and in the very door of death the blither spirit laughed. 'Hail only of the message did I tell to thee. First was there here to be slain by one of us a white man—but thereafter by a white man one of us—before the end should come. Now all is done, and I am well content.'—Alex. Montgomery, in *Sydney Bulletin*.

"My daughter, when you can work the ship off the coast, she will soon strike the rocks, and we shall all be lost!"

So said the captain of a fine merchant vessel to his daughter. He was right; it was his only chance. The bark *Amica*, 700 tons, was bound from Oughaven to Rio with a general cargo. She had sorely left port when the captain was disabled by a broken leg. A midday follow-up, under threat of bad weather the *Amica* followed in a light of a bay on the dangerous coast of Cornwall. Here the officers and all of the crew deserted. A frigate cyclonic south-west gale arose. The anchors dragged, and the frigate burned a fire on deck. The frigate responded, but was starved against the ship's side by a sea. All the boat's crew were lost except the coxswain, who guided the deck. He was not so sailing, with him alone under her orders, the ship, who was sailing, got both masts, some headsails, and got out into the bay. It was tough and hot, but very good. Three weeks longer the girl commanded before help came. Xie is the name of the girl, and so did the wedding of the husband.

young coxswain and the captain's beautiful and heroic daughter.

And yet there are some fools left who say we must look to man chiefly for courage and intelligence. Stuff and nonsense! Any woman will scream when she sees a mouse (that's mere nerves), and ten minutes later she will meet disaster or death with a quiet smile. Then, too, women have a genius for throwing in a suggestion exactly when it is wanted.

A man writes this way:—"I came home dejected," so he roars on, "and didn't know what to do; but my daughter said—"

But wait a minute. Before we hear what his daughter said, let's have his story from the start, shipshape and Bristol fashion. He says: "In December, 1890, I was suddenly taken one day with an excruciating pain in the pit of the stomach and in the right side. For over twelve hours I could neither sit nor lie down. The medical

To be Let.

TO BE LET

NO 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [129]

TO LET.

NO 5, 7 & 9 SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES in Victoria Buildings. The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises now in course of erection at the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit intending Tenants.

A LARGE AND DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central, No. 4 OLD BAILEY STREET.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1894. [132]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—"HIGHCLERE," at Magazine Gap. No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE. No. 8, CHANCERY LANE. FLOORS in Blue Buildings. FLOORS in Elgin Street, Peel Street and Victoria Street.

FLOORS in No. 8, Shallow Street. Nos. 1 & 3, VICTORIA VIEW, Kowloon. No. 4, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

OFFICES:—FIRST FLOOR No. 4, Queen's Road Central, over the Bank of China, Japan and the Straits, Ltd.

PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Douglas Laprak & Co's

GODOWNS:—BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894. [133]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE SCHOONER "MONTIARA," AS SHE NOW LIES IN KOWLOON BAY.

Length 75 feet. Beam 17 feet. Depth of hold 7 feet. Registered Tonnage 75 tons. (Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the "Montiara" has been increased to about 120 tons dead weight.)

The "Montiara" was built in Singapore, is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames, has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is now in excellent condition. She is a very fast sailer and a most suitable vessel for the Canton keel trade, or would make a first-class lighter.

For Particulars as to Price, &c., apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [118]

FOR SALE.

THE ENGINES AND BOILER OF THE CHINESE GUNBOAT "CHOP-CHEUNG," AS THEY LIE AT ABERDEEN DOCK.

THE Engines of the "Chop-cheung" were constructed by Messrs. INGLIS & Co., of Wanchai, and are of the Compound Inverted Cylinder Direct-Acting Surface Condensing type. Cylinders 20" and 38" dia., with a stroke of 26". The Crank Shaft is 6 1/2" dia. at the Crank pin and 7" dia. at the Journals. The H.P. Piston Rod is 3" and the L.P. 3 1/2" dia. The Piston and Connecting Rod bolts are 2" dia. Air Pump 14" dia. by 13 stroke. Single Acting Circulating Pump 8" dia. by 13" stroke, and Double Acting Feed and Bilge Pump (one each) 3" dia. by 13" stroke.

These Engines have been very little used and are in thoroughly good order.

The Boiler is of the Horizontal Multitubular type, with three Furnaces and vertical Dome on top. Its dia. is 50" by 10" long, external measurements; Furnaces, 24" dia.; Dome, 44" dia. by 4 1/2" high; Tubes, 184 in number by 3" ex. dia. It is in fairly good condition, having recently undergone considerable repairs, and would be in active service for over five years.

The Engines and Boiler can be inspected on application to the Superintendent at Aberdeen Docks.

For further particulars, apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1893. [119]

Intimations.

J. W. KEW & CO'S STEAM WATER BOATS. PURE FRESH WATER.

THE attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality of TYTAM FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & Co., also to the advantages derived from their being able to Supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Call flag "W," Commercial Code.

J. W. KEW & Co., c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [134]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [139]

Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.) GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK, FRESH BUTTER, CREAM, CREAM CHEESE AND NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER. MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT. NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR,

GARDEN ROAD, [131]

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

TO BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITING

ORIZA-POWDER

Rice Flower

MATCHLESS, FRESHNESS AND PERFUME

L. LEGRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRMS

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST OF Subscribers to the HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

10.—Aberdeen Paper Mills Office.

10a.—Aberdeen Paper Mills.

24.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., Praya Central.

25.—Aberdeen Dock.

26.—Alice Memorial Hospital.

42.—Anderson, Capt. G. C., East Point.

8.—Arnhold, Karlberg & Co.

84.—Bell, Dr., Residence.

65.—Blackhead, P., Residence.

65.—Blackhead & Co., Praya Central.

18.—Butterfield & Swire, Shipping Dept.

35.—Butterfield & Swire, Sugar Office.

36a.—Butterfield & Swire, Refinery, Quarry Bay.

39.—Butterfield & Swire, Peak Residence.

42.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

3.—Cantile, Dr., Peak Hospital.

15.—Central Police Station.

22.—China Mail Office.

71.—China Sugar Refinery, Town Office.

72.—China Sugar Refinery, East Point.

75.—Comptroller, Laus, Wegener & Co.

87.—Comptroller, D. Laprak & Co. Office.

88.—do do do Residence.

55.—Cowie, Dr., Residence.

12.—Daily Press Office.

67.—Dairy Farm, Pok Foo Lum.

81.—Dairy Farm Co., Wyndham Street.

41.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

60.—David, S. J., & Co.

73.—David, S. J., Residence.

17.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

2.—Drs. Cantile, Cowie and Siedman.

74.—Fletcher & Co., Queen's Road.

47.—Gas Co., West Point.

31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

44.—Government House.

86.—Government Civil Hospital.

6.—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.

27.—Holliday, Wise & Co.

28.—Holliday, C. J., Residence.

11.—Hongkong Club.

58.—Hongkong Electric Co.

1.—Hongkong Telegraph Office.

9.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

84.—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Mess.

20.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

32.—Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone.

33.—H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., West Point.

81.—H. & K. Wharf & Godown Co., Praya Central.

59.—Ho Tung, Residence.

77.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.

80.—Ho Tung, Bonham Strand.

68.—Humphreys, J. D. & Son.

37.—Humphreys, J. D. & Son, Queen's Road.

30.—Imports and Exports Office.

3.—Jordan, Dr., Praya Central.

43.—Jordan, Dr., Residence.

30.—Joseph, H. H., Residence.

64.—Kennedy, J., Horse Repository.

62a.—Kennedy, J., Causeway Bay.

31.—Kerosene Oil Godown.

7.—Kowloon Godown.

70.—Kramer, J., Residence.

91.—Lamke & Rogge, Praya Central.

93.—Lamke, J., Residence.

4.—Laparak, J. D., Residence.

89.—Layton, B., Queen's Road.

69.—Layton, B., Residence.

35.—Mount Austin Hotel.

53.—Muir, W. L., Residence.

53.—Nam Woo & Co.

46.—Opium Farmer.

29.—Peak Hotel.

19.—P. & S. N. Co.

69.—P. & S. N. Co., Peak.

34.—Ray, E. C., Residence.

57.—Ray, E. C., Pedder's Street.

45.—Reps Factory.

16.—Ross, A., Residence.

5.—Sellers' Home.

1.—Shewan & Co.

61.—Stevens, G. R.

62.—Stevens, G. R., Residence.

14.—Telegraph Companies' Mess.

92.—Tung Kee & Co., Wing Lok Street.

16.—Watson & Co., Queen's Road.

54.—Watson & Co., Buffet, Peak.

56.—Victoria Hotel, Public Telephone.

57.—Wickham, W. H., Residence.

68.—Yuen Fat Hong, Bonham Strand.

78.—Yuen Kee & Co.

79.—Yuen Lam Kee.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINES

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6.—North China Insurance Co.

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7.—Scheele & Co.

In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.

The Exchange is open day and night.

W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1894. [135]

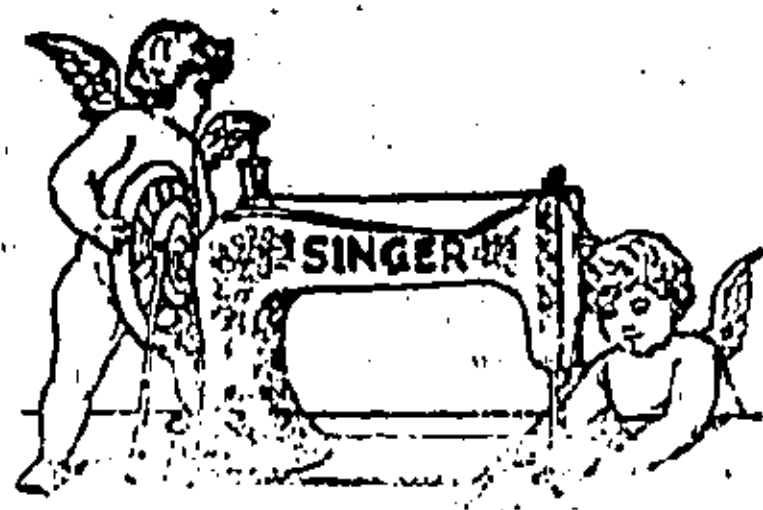
HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER

Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY, [136]

Hongkong, 24th June, 1893.



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY OBTAINED 54 HIGHEST PRIZES at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

Just landed in Invoice of Assorted SEWING and LEATHER NEEDLES, SHUTTLES and Finest MACHINE OIL.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., Sole Agents, 2, D'Agular Street.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1894. [134]



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1891. [136]

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. SAKATA (from Japan), Mr. SUI SANG.

DENTAL SURGEON, 51, Queen's Road Central.

First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. [137]

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGULAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1894. [140]

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

M. R. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist.

(Formerly attended Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS), HAS REMOVED TO THE BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD, (Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1894. [137]

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Taomao Tuesday May 8th.

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Victoria Tuesday June 19th.

Taomao Tuesday July 17th.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA," Captain J. R. Hill, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

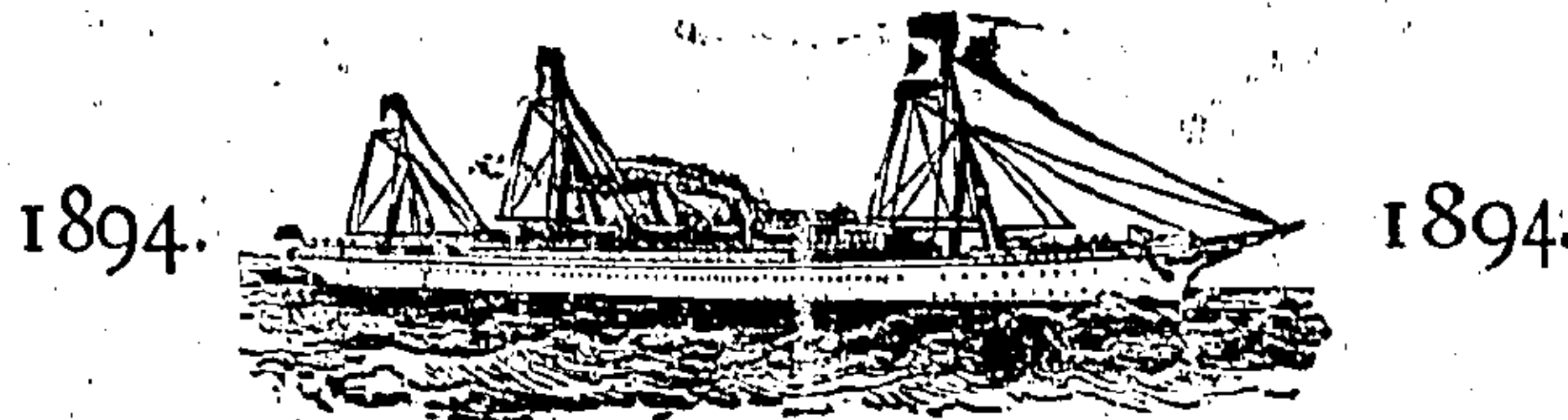
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1894. [138]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.) Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 23rd May.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 13th June.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 4th July.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 6 months, £100.

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